CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE PIONEER REDLANDS PROJECT

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 292-071-30, -59, and -60

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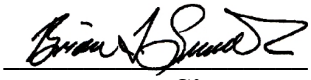

Signature

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January 8, 2020

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Report Date:	January 8, 2020
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 292-071-30, -59, and -60)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Structure Evaluation
New Site:	Temp-1
USGS Quadrangle:	*Redlands, California* (7.5 minute)
Acreage:	22.7 acres
Key Words:	Survey; historic residence and one associated shed structure at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue recorded as Temp-1; historic orange grove; standpipe; monitoring of grading is recommended; historic buildings not significant and preservation not recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by First Industrial Realty, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the Pioneer Redlands Project. The project, which includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 292-071-30, -59, and -60, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Redlands, California* topographic quadrangle in Section 16, Township 1 South, Range 3 West. This property is bounded on the east, south, and north by commercial-use properties. The project proposes to grade the entire 22.7-acre property for the construction of an approximately 500,000-square-foot warehouse building with 46 dock doors and associated parking and hardscape.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the County of San Bernardino's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project included the review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. BFSA also requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

A review of the records search provided by the SCCIC indicated that no previously recorded resources are located within the subject property. Furthermore, only one archaeological resource, a single prehistoric isolate, has been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. The NAHC SLF search was positive for results within the vicinity of the project, but did not indicate that sites or Tribal Cultural Resources have been located directly within the project (Appendix D). In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter.

The cultural resources survey was conducted on December 9, 2019 and resulted in the discovery of two unrecorded historic buildings at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue. The historic buildings, which have collectively been recorded with the SCCIC as Site Temp-1, were documented and evaluated for significance. Based upon the results of the field survey and records searches, from the perspective of the CEQA review of the proposed development, Temp-1 has been evaluated as not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). While the buildings are historic in age (mid-1940s), they were not designed by an architect of importance, they do not possess any architecturally important elements, and the owners were not historically significant to the community. Based upon the conclusions reached during the evaluation, no mitigation or preservation measures are recommended for the historic buildings. No impacts to significant resources are associated with the proposed development of the property.

Although the historic buildings were evaluated as not CRHR-eligible, the potential exists that unidentified historic deposits or features associated with the historic-period farm may be

present that are related to the occupation of this location since the late nineteenth century. Because of this potential to encounter buried cultural deposits, monitoring of grading by qualified archaeologists is recommended. In light of the fact that only a single prehistoric isolate has been recorded within one mile of the property, Native American monitoring would not be required during grading unless and until a discovery of a prehistoric site or deposit occurs, at which time a Native American monitor should be incorporated into the monitoring program. Should potentially significant cultural deposits be discovered, mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the effects of the grading impacts. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been provided in this report. As part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The cultural resources survey program for the Pioneer Redlands Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Bernardino environmental guidelines. The project is situated northeast of the intersection of Alabama Street and Pioneer Avenue in an unincorporated portion of San Bernardino County, California. The project is located in the northwest Redlands area of the county which surrounded by the city of Redlands proper (Figure 1.1–1). The property, which includes APNs 292-071-30, -59, and -60 is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Redlands, California* topographic quadrangle in Section 16, Township 1 South, Range 3 West (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes to grade the entire 22.7-acre property for the construction of an approximately 500,000-square-foot warehouse building with 46 dock doors and associated parking and hardscape (Figure 1.1–3).

Currently, the property contains a single-family residence and detached shed at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue. The residence is associated with a citrus grove, which has been partially removed. The subject property has been impacted by agricultural use, as well as recent neighboring developments and road improvements. The requirement for a cultural resources investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density, historic land use, and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns and history of land-use. In regards to the current project, this includes historic resources associated with the agricultural history of the surrounding area while prehistoric sensitivity is associated with the proximity of the project to the Santa Ana River and the terrestrial ecosystems surrounding it.

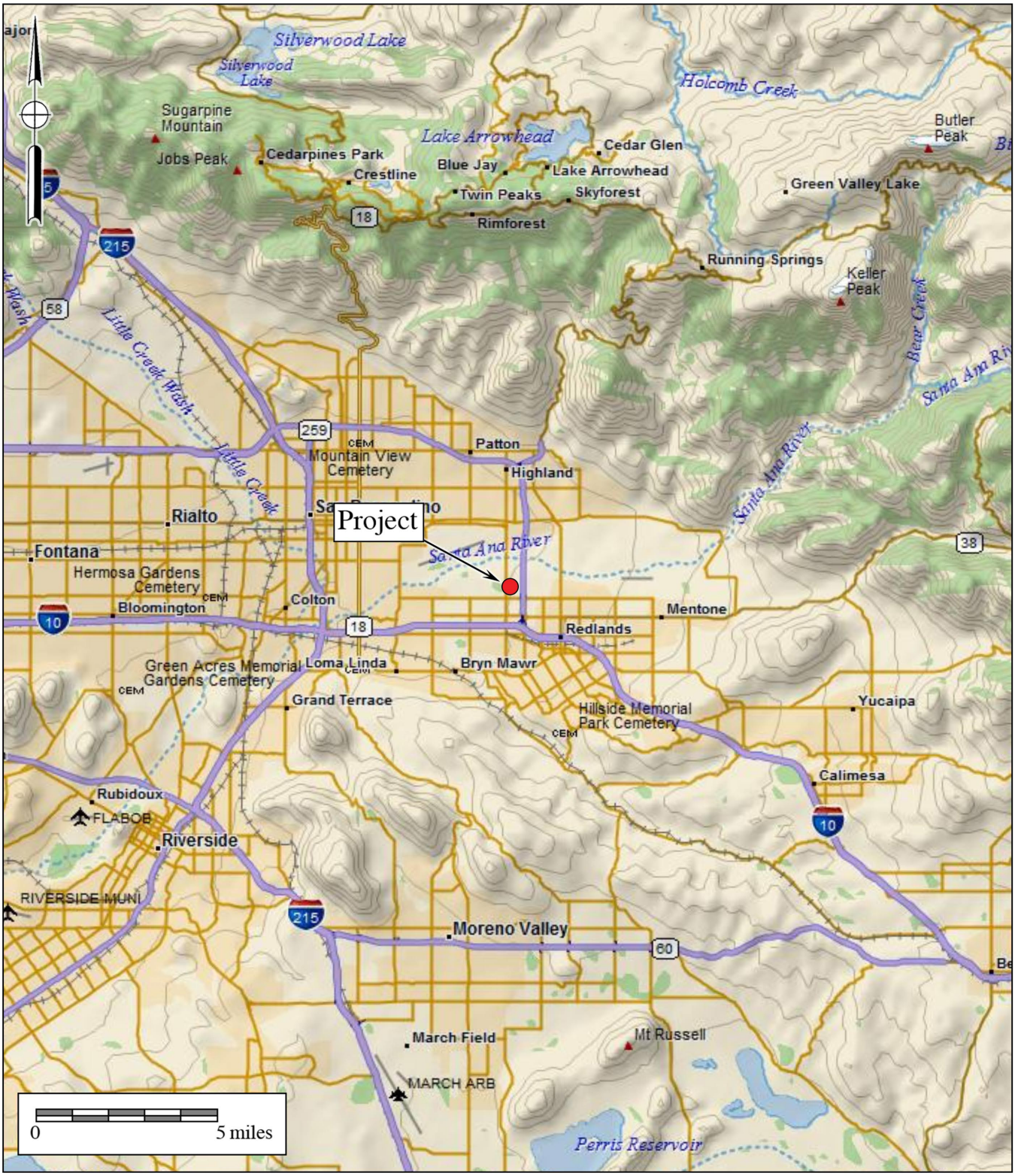

Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The Pioneer Redlands Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

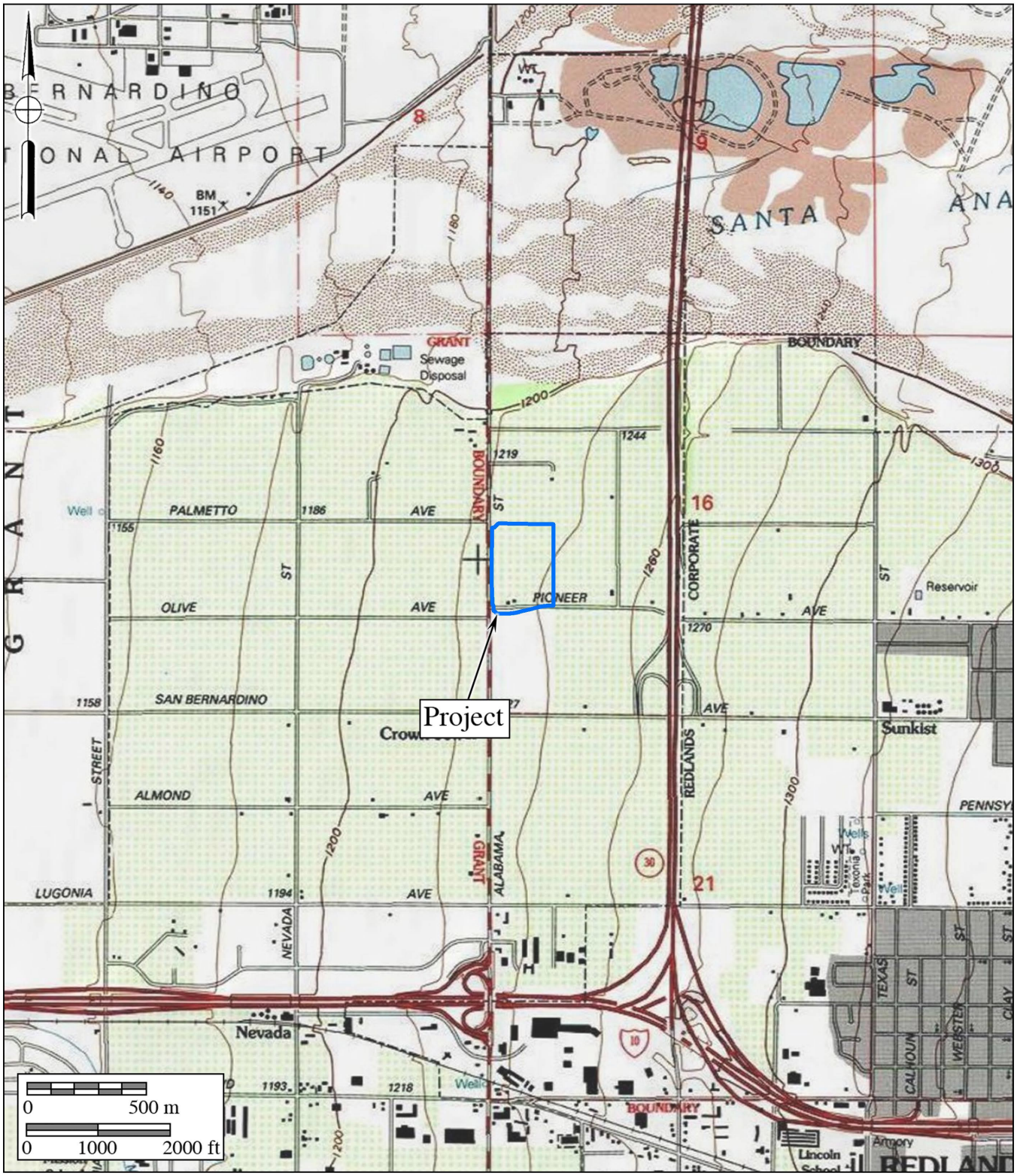

Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The Pioneer Redlands Project

USGS *Redlands* Quadrangle (1:24,000 series)

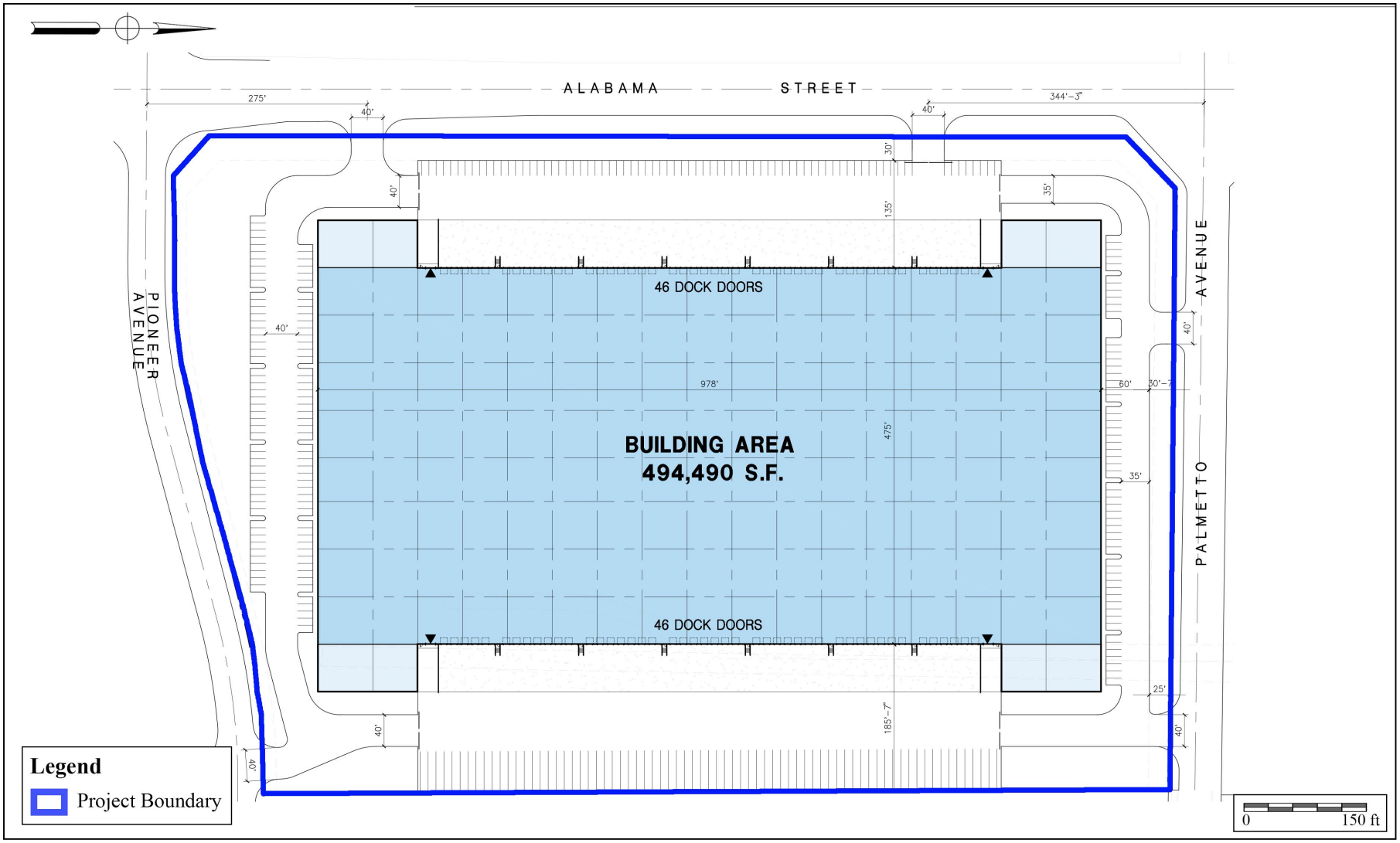

Figure 1.1–3

Project Development Map

The Pioneer Redlands Project

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Pioneer Redlands Project is generally located in southwestern San Bernardino County and situated within the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The project lies within the broad, fault-bounded alluvial valley of the Santa Ana Wash between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Timoteo Badlands to the south (Matti et al. 2003). The San Andreas Fault lies at the foot of the San Bernardino Mountains, and the Banning Fault lies approximately two miles south-southwest of the project. The specific soils on the property are classified as Hanford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (HbA) (Soilweb 2019). Further, the project is positioned within a half-mile of the ephemeral Santa Ana River bed (Matti et al. 2003). Stratigraphically, the project overlies middle Holocene Young axial-valley deposits, Unit 3 (Wirths 2019). These sedimentary deposits are characterized as fine to coarse-grained sands and pebbly sands that coarsen eastward. The unit is capped by weak to moderate A/AC soils. Based on borings and terrace wall exposures in the Santa Ana Wash, these deposits are at least 10 to 15 meters thick (equivalent to approximately 33 to 49 feet) (Matti et al. 2003).

The general project area is characterized by relatively flat land with an average elevation of approximately 1,245 feet above mean sea level. The property has been previously impacted by cultivation, rural-residential development, and, most recently, commercial and industrial enterprises constructed on adjacent parcels. No natural features that are often associated with prehistoric sites, such as bedrock outcrops or natural sources of water, are visible on aerial photographs or maps of the project.

1.3 Cultural Setting

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Encinitas Tradition, the Milling Stone Horizon, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the southwestern area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Gabrielino, Serrano, and potentially the Vanyume Indians. According to Kroeber (1976), the Serrano probably owned a stretch of the Sierra Madre from Cucamonga east to above Mentone and halfway up to San Timoteo Canyon, including the San Bernardino Valley and just missing Riverside County. However, Kroeber (1976) also states that this area has been assigned to the Gabrielino, “which would be a more natural division of topography, since it would leave the Serrano pure mountaineers.”

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geologic framework that divides the culture chronology of the area

into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory began with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curray 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the

lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects on the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten,* but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, horizons, and periods, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Intermediate.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller seasonal camps typically housed smaller

family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray, shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin, porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and snakes (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, which was a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures

included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar,* an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal. Men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Serrano

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

> The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1971] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

The Serrano were part of "exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk^{w}utam* (Wildcat) and *wahiʔiam* (Coyote)" (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon "economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California" (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous, political and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

> There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in "epic poem" style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman, a person who acquired their powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and "sucking out the disease-causing agents" (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband's parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also

hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

Historic Period

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California, gradually expanding their use of the interior valley (into what is now western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions (Riverside County n.d.). The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is now San Bernardino, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Friar Francisco Graces first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests definitely occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista De Anza made an exploration of Alta California.

Serrano contact with the Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, but it was not until approximately 1819 that the Spanish directly influenced the culture. The Spanish established asistencias in San Bernardino, Pala, and Santa Ysabel. Between the founding of the asistencia and secularization in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were

removed to the nearby missions (Beattie and Beattie 1951:366) while the Cahuilla maintained a high level of autonomy from Spain (Bean 1978).

Spain encouraged settlement in California by issuing a number of land grants, which provided individuals the right to use Spanish-owned property. The first Spanish land grant was issued to Juan José Domínguez in 1784. In total, Spain issued 22 land grants between the years of 1784 to 1821. When Mexico gained independence, the Mexican government gained control of Baja and Alta California. The Mexican government reclaimed the land Spain granted to the missions and continued to issue land grants to individuals.

While no missions were ever built in what would become San Bernardino county, many mission outposts, or asistencias, were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions' influence to the backcountry (Brigandi 1998). The asistencia in San Bernardino County was located in Redlands.

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," and many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the privately owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system becomes evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept

Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, and in 1850, California became a state. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies. As the non-native population increased through immigration, the indigenous population rapidly declined from the high morbidity of European diseases, low birth rates, and conflict and violence. California became a state in 1850 and was divided into 21 counties. The dwindling native populations were eventually displaced into reservations after California became a state.

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only the city of San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May of 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy.

General History of the Redlands Area

Although located within an unincorporated portion of San Bernardino County, the subject property is situated within an area traditionally associated with the City of Redlands. The Redlands region was specifically influenced by the Rancho San Bernardino Land Grant. Originally, the 35,509 acres of land that comprised Rancho San Bernardino was created by Mission San Gabriel in 1819. Like most of the ranchos, it was used for agriculture and cattle raising, which was facilitated by the construction of the Mill Creek Zanja (water ditch). Completed in 1820, the Mill Creek Zanja extended from Mill Creek (called Mission Creek at that time) to the asistencia. After Spain relinquished control of the Alto and Baja California in 1821, the missions became secularized, and by 1834, the missions were closed. The former mission lands started to be granted to wealthy private citizens, often through political and familial connections (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010).

Don Antonio Maria Lugo, a wealthy landowner in Los Angeles requested the land grant in San Bernardino for his three sons and nephew: José del Cármen Lugo, Vincente Lugo, José Maria Lugo, and Diego Sepúlveda (San Bernardino County Historical Archives 2012). It was granted by the governor, Juan Bautista Alvarado, Don Lugo's grandnephew, on June 21, 1842. The three Lugos and their cousin built homes on the land and raised cattle, but they eventually sold it off to

the Mormon church in 1851 (Haenszel 1984). At the time the Mormons purchased the land, the exact boundaries had not been established, and many non-Mormons were living on portions of the land grant. When the boundaries were determined, the Mormons claimed land occupied by Jerome Benson. Benson refused to move and was joined by several other people in the same predicament. In response, Benson's adobe barn was fortified with a cannon and dubbed "Fort Benson." Ultimately, the fort was never attacked, nor was anyone forced off their land. The settlement that the Mormons created within the rancho was short-lived, however, as in 1857, Brigham Young recalled all Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately half returned to Utah, while the other half remained in San Bernardino, choosing "to forsake the church rather than leave their homes" (Lyman 1989).

As with much of the inland portion of southern California, irrigation systems played a crucial role in the development and settlement of the San Bernardino region by supporting the spread of agriculture. The Mill Creek Zanja was the first ditch constructed in the region; however, the construction of several irrigation ditches diverting water from the Santa Ana River and its tributaries in the 1870s and 1880s facilitated agriculture and population growth within the region and created a demand for railway transportation. Many of the ditches created during the nineteenth century, including the zanja, were built by local Native Americans. Agriculture, particularly citriculture, flourished in the region, leading to increased population and economic growth thorough the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (City of Redlands 2017).

The portion of Rancho San Bernardino where the asistencia is now located was purchased by several wealthy ranchers around 1859 (County of San Bernardino 2017). This area became known as the Mission District. Among these new residents were Dr. Benjamin Barton, Anson Van Leuven, and J. W. Curtis. Another townsite, the Redlands Colony, was formed just east of the Mission District in 1881 by Frank Brown and Edward Judson. Judson and Brown laid out the townsite parallel to the slope of a canal they had built, known as the Judson and Brown Ditch. The Judson and Brown Ditch extended from Santa Ana Canyon to Reservoir Canyon, located along the path of present-day Interstate 10. The canal was designed to bring water to the area for citrus groves. Judson and Brown named the town Redlands after the dry, red, adobe soil (City of Redlands 2010). The town continued to grow over the next four years with the Bear Valley Dam and Reservoir, a consistent water supply, and the extension of two transcontinental rail lines through San Bernardino; however, the first population growth spurt began in 1887 (City of Redlands 2010).

The subject property is located just northwest of the city of Redlands just west of the area historically known as Sunnyside and later as Lugonia. Colonel W.R. Tolles, a Civil War veteran, settled a ranch in the Sunnyside area in 1874. Presently, the location of Tolles' ranch is bounded by Lugonia Avenue, Orange Street, East San Bernardino Avenue, and Church Street east of the subject property. Tolles was the first to set out a commercial citrus grove as well as many acres of apricots in the area. At this time, San Bernardino County had two communities using the Sunnyside name. To reduce confusion, and because of the historic connection to the Lugo family,

the Lugonia name for this community was adopted in 1880 (Burgess 2008). A small rivalry existed between Lugonia and Redlands, as the two communities experienced relatively steady population growth, access to water, and good agricultural land. However, in 1888, after the collapse of the land boom in California, Redlands, Lugonia, the Brookside area, and a portion of Crafton voted to collectively incorporate as Redlands, joining the north-to-south Lugonia grid and the slope-oriented Redlands grid along the southern edge of San Bernardino Valley (City of Redlands 2010).

In the 1890s, due to the downturn in the economic development of the area, only sporadic development of residential lots interspersed with large agricultural fields occurred within the Lugonia portion of the town and the unincorporated area which includes the current project. Residential development within Redlands at the time was mostly limited to the southern area of the town, south of Redlands Boulevard (Hinckley 1956; Mermilliod 2002). During this period, the town began to pave streets and construct commercial and industrial properties. Due to the philanthropy of prominent Redlands residents, such as Albert K. and Alfred K. Smiley many citywide beatification projects were funded which included the construction of the A.K. Smiley Public Library.

During the early twentieth century, Redlands again experienced a steady growth in population. More than two dozen packinghouses and over 15,000 acres of citrus groves earned Redlands, along with much of the Inland Empire, the reputation as the navel orange capital of the world. However, everything changed in early January of 1913, when a three-day-long cold spell referred to simply as "the Freeze," devastated most of the area's citrus groves. Almost the season's entire orange crop was ruined, except for fruit from the very few groves with oil-fueled heaters known as smudge pots (about 7% of the total). The loss of the crop lead to a decline in business, property values, residential growth, and tourism, which impacted the Redlands population and economy.

By the 1920s, Redlands had reestablished its dominance in the citrus industry. New groves were planted and more packinghouses and industrial properties were developed including the Crown Jewel Groves Packing house just south of the current project at the southeast corner of Alabama Street and San Bernardino. The citrus industry continued to thrive until after World War II, when land values began to make it more worthwhile to develop properties into residential subdivisions (Burgess and Gonzales 2004). Since the mid-twentieth century, the older citrus groves have steadily given way to residential and commercial development. However, the city of Redlands has continued to steadily grow while maintaining a connection to the historic agricultural roots. Currently, the city of Redlands owns 16 citrus groves throughout the city totaling 164 acres. They include Valencia oranges, navel oranges, Star Ruby grapefruit, and Rio Red grapefruit (City of Redlands 2017).

1.3.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

The results of the records search (Appendix C) indicate that 25 resources have been recorded within one mile of the Pioneer Redlands Project (Table 1.3–1), none of which have been recorded within the APE. Of the previously recorded resources, only one, an isolated artifact, is prehistoric, while the remaining 24 resources are historic. The historic resources are associated with agricultural history of the area with the most ubiquitous feature being water conveyance systems. These systems are mainly comprised of split cobble-stone and concrete mortar flumes and associated weirs. The flumes and weirs generally date to the late nineteenth century (1890s) when the surrounding area was subdivided. They represent the remnants of an old gravity-fed irrigation system that was utilized throughout the Redlands, Mentone, and Highland citrus groves until replaced by drip irrigation in the mid-twentieth century (Smith and Garrison 2018; Mills and McCausland 2018). The records search results also indicate that there have been 30 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Appendix C), none of which involved the project.

Table 1.3–1
Cultural Resources Located Within
One Mile of the Pioneer Redlands Project

Site(s)	Description
SBR-6095H	Historic trash scatter
SBR-7052H	Historic single-family property with associated foundations and water conveyance system
SBR-7767H	Historic water conveyance system and fence
SBR-7768H	Historic foundation with associated well and water conveyance system
SBR-8136H	Historic farm complex
SBR-7765H, SBR-7766H, SBR-8135H, SBR-12,260H, SBR-12,669H, P-36-024296, SBR-32,488H, and SBR-32,489H	Historic water conveyance system
SBR-9990H	Historic foundation with associated well
SBR-9991H	Historic landscape (palm trees)
SBR-9992H	Historic oil tanks
P-36-012531, P-36-012532, P-36-013514, and P-36-024295	Historic single-family property
SBR-12,663H	Historic trash scatter and water conveyance system
SBR-12,386H	Historic orchard with associated trash scatter and water conveyance system
P-36-013622	Historic cobblestone curb
P-36-013776	Historic concrete weir box
P-36-060203	Prehistoric isolate

The following historic sources were also reviewed:

- The National Register of Historic Place Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD)
- The USGS 1901 *Redlands* 15' Quadrangle map and the 1954, 1963, and 1967 *Redlands* 7.5' Quadrangle maps

No additional recorded resources were identified as a result of any of the above sources. The 1901 15' *Redlands* quadrangle map does show two structures within the general location of the subject property; however, the scale of the map makes it difficult to conclusively state the structures are within the current project parcels (Figure 1.3–1). The more recent mid-twentieth century maps show the entire property as well as confirm the presence of structures within the subject property. The mid-twentieth century maps show a structure within the western half of the project; however, it is mapped west of the current location of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence. In addition, the mid-twentieth century maps also as show a structure along the eastern boundary of the project (Figure 1.3–2 through Figure 1.3–4).

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC. The NAHC SLF search was positive for sites within the vicinity of the project, but did not indicate that sites or Tribal Cultural Resources have been located directly within the project. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter to request any relevant information concerning the property. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received six responses. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requested that a Native American monitor be present during ground disturbing activities. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians and Cabazon Band of Mission Indians indicated that they were unaware of any specific cultural resources that may be disturbed by the project. The Agua Caleinte Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that the project is located within a Traditional Use Area for the tribe and requested a copy of the report when completed. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians indicated that the project is located within a culturally sensitive area and that they may provide more information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) stated that although the project is located within a SLF for SMBMI and within the Serrano ancestral territory, it is not within the majorly sensitive corridor of the SLF, which is a large landscape. Further, the SMBMI stated that they are "looking to re-define the boundaries [of the SLF], as we have been able to gather additional data since the initial submittal, but this is still an area for which we understand very little with regards to archaeological sensitivity, specifically." As such the SMBMI recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during ground disturbing activities including the removal of trees and vegetation. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

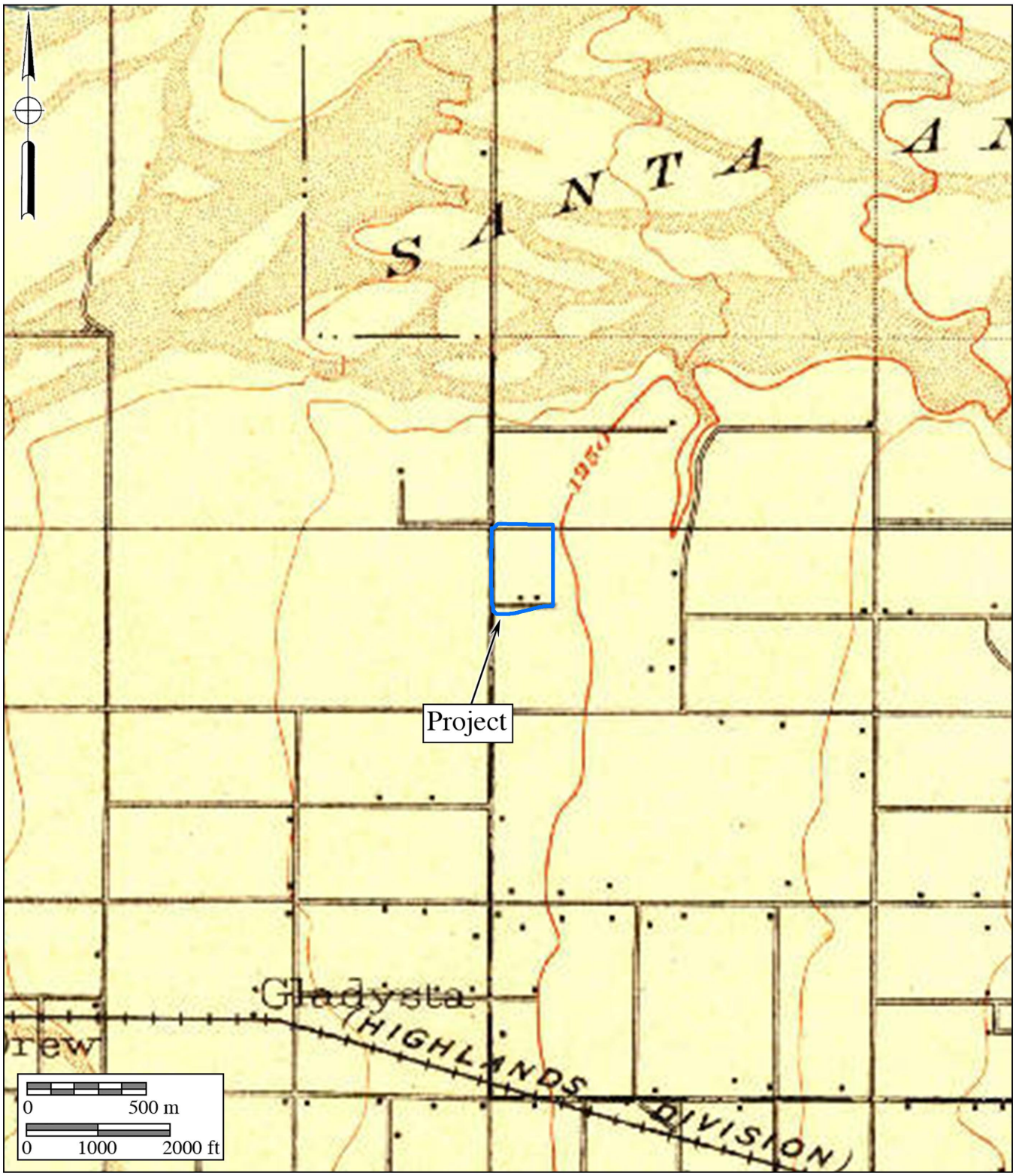

Figure 1.3–1

1901 USGS Map

The Pioneer Redlands Project

USGS *Redlands* Quadrangle (1:62,500 series)

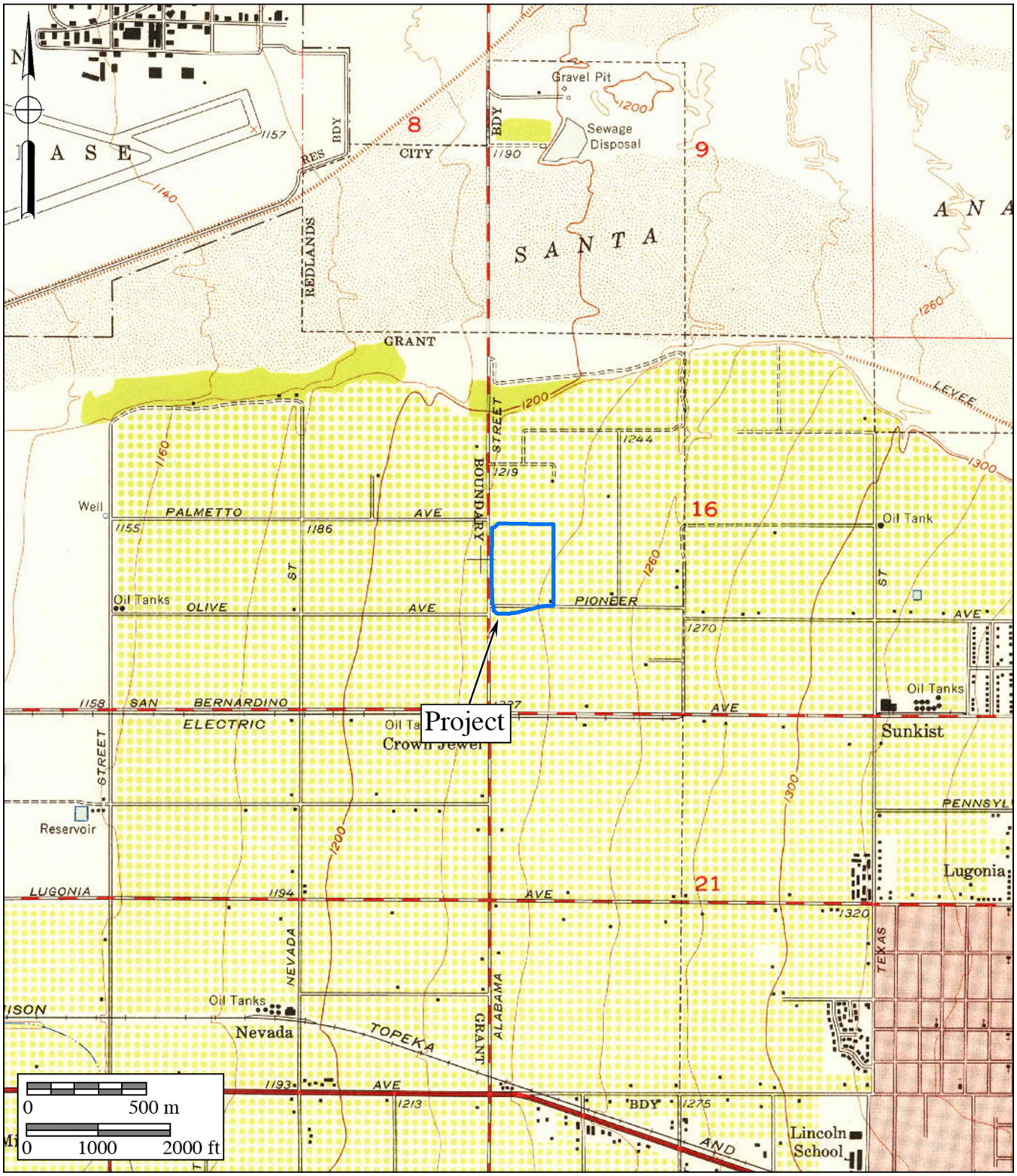

Figure 1.3–2

1954 USGS Map

The Pioneer Redlands Project

USGS *Redlands* Quadrangle (1:24,000 series)

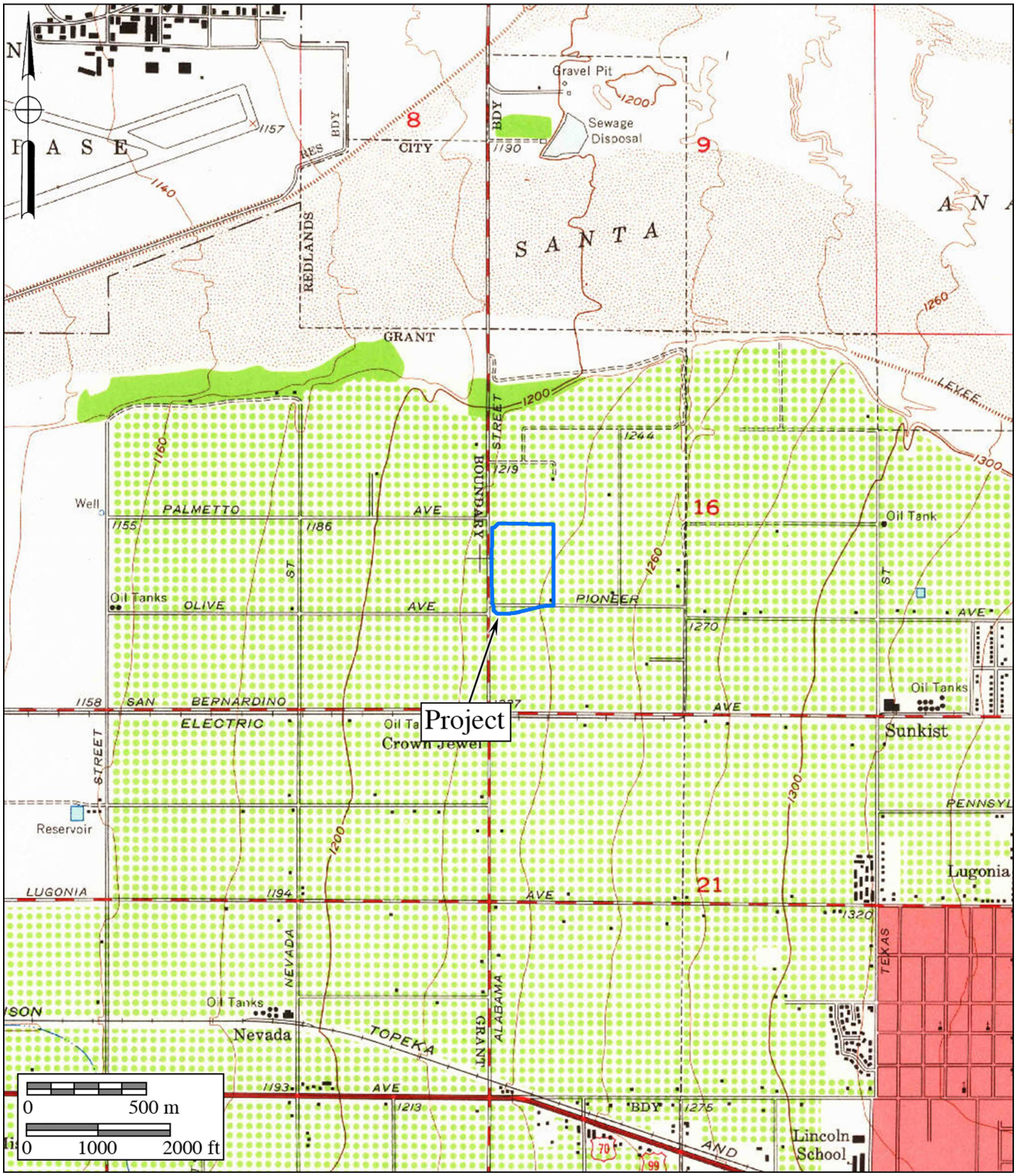

Figure 1.3–3

1963 USGS Map

The Pioneer Redlands Project

USGS *Redlands* Quadrangle (1:24,000 series)

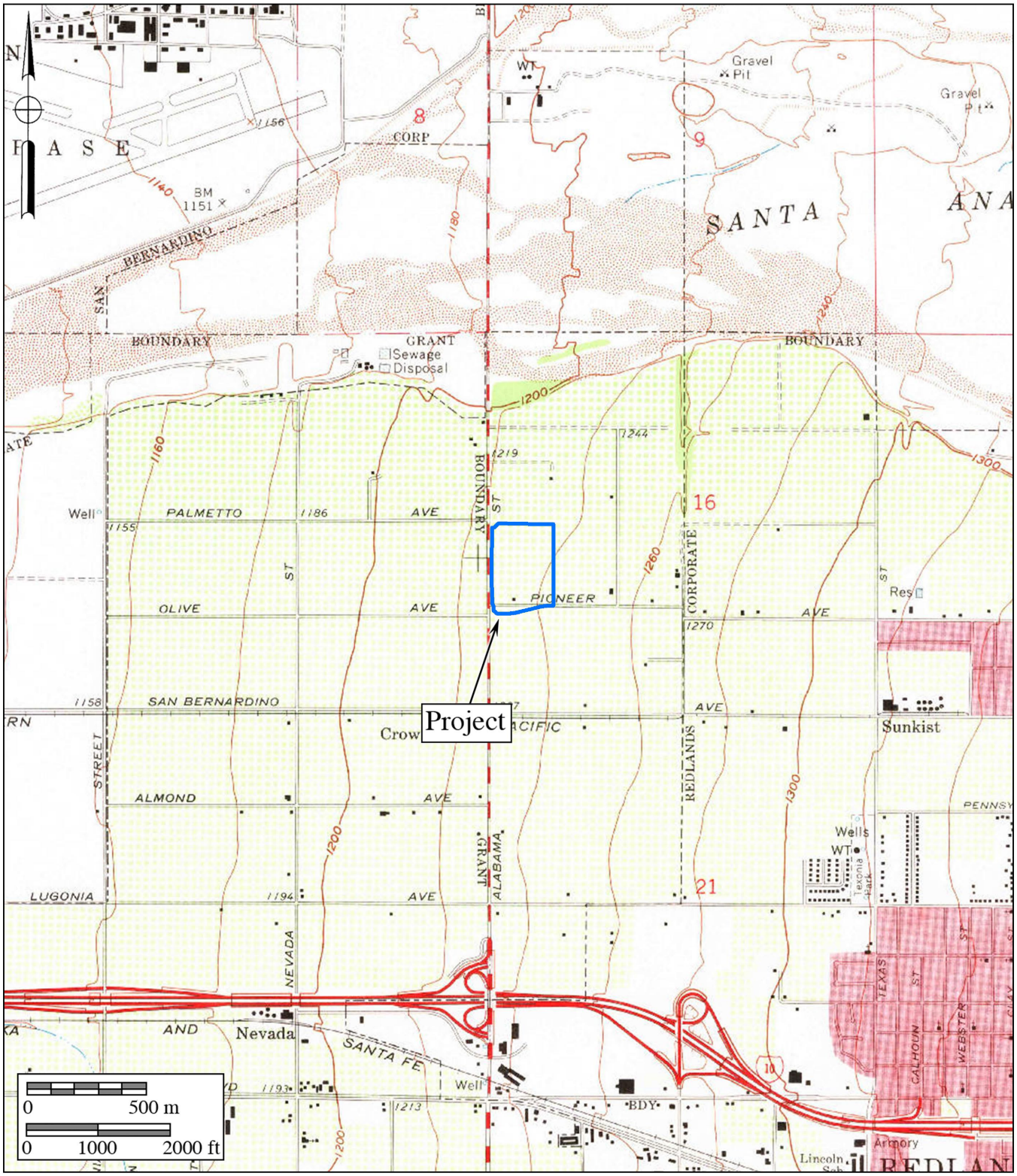

Figure 1.3–4

1967 USGS Map

The Pioneer Redlands Project

USGS *Redlands* Quadrangle (1:24,000 series)

The records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric sites to be contained within the boundaries of the property. Due to the extent of past ground disturbances and the lack of natural resources often associated with prehistoric sites, it is unlikely that any prehistoric cultural resources remain within this property. Further, only one prehistoric isolate has been recorded within one mile of the project. Rather, the records search and literature review suggest that historic sturctures, features, and sites associated with the agricultural history of the area are the most likely cultural resources to be encountered within the Pioneer Redlands Project. Therefore, based upon the records search results, there is a high potential for historic resources to be located within the subject property.

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad

patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
   b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
   c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
   d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

   a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
   b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
   c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d and e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

    1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
    2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 22.7-acre project, and the detailed recordation of all identified cultural resources. This study was conducted in conformance with the County of San Bernardino environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Archival Research

Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought to identify any associated historic persons, historic events, or architectural significance. Records research was conducted at the BFSA research library, the SCCIC, the San Bernardino County Archives, and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were researched. Ownership data for the property were also obtained. No Sanborn maps are available as the property is outside the Redlands coverage areas.

3.1.2 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart and oriented east to west across the property, while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources,* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

3.1.3 Historic Structure Assessment

Methods for evaluating the integrity and significance of the historic residence and associated shed at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue included photographic documentation and a review of available building records and permits. During the survey, photographs were taken of all building elevations. The photographs were used to complete an architectural description of the buildings. The original core structure and all modifications made to the buildings since their initial construction were also recorded. The current setting of the buildings was compared to the historical setting of the property. This information was combined with the archival research in order to evaluate the buildings' seven aspects of integrity, as well as their potential significance

under CEQA guidelines.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Project archaeologist and historian Andrew Garrison conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on December 9, 2019 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian Smith. Ground visibility was generally good but was limited in some areas due to vegetation or development (Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). The entire property appears to have been previously impacted by cultivation, partial development, and grading for road alterations along the eastern and southern boundaries. At the time of the survey, it was noted that more than half of the property's former orange grove has been either removed or is no longer viable. It appears that the grove has been infested by disease. As a result, many trees have been uprooted and large swaths of the field have been mechanically cleared (Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–4).

As a result of the field survey, a historic residence and ancillary shed were identified within the project (27358 West Pioneer Avenue) (Plates 3.2–5 and 3.2–6). An irrigation feature was also identified within what remains of the orange grove, which includes the abandoned remnants of standpipes and small foundations that once supported either windmills or electrical pumps that transported water through the system (Plates 3.2–5 and 3.2–6). The entire irrigation system has been replaced by modern drip irrigation and the few irrigation features that do remain have been altered, disconnected from their source, and impacted as result of the steady removal of the orange grove. The buildings were recorded as a single historic resource along with the what remains of the former citrus grove and irrigation features with the SCCIC (Temp-1; Figure 3.2–1).

Plate 3.2–1

Overview of the Project, Facing East

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.2–2

Overview of the Project, Facing North

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.2–3

Overview of the Northwest Corner of the Project Where a Portion of the Orange Grove Has Been Removed, Facing North

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.2–4

Overview of the East Half of the Project Showing the State of the Remaining Orange Grove, Facing Northwest

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.2–5

View of the East Façade of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue Building and Associated Shed Structure, Facing West

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.2–6

View of the East Façade of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue Building and Associated Shed Structure, Facing Northwest

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.2–7

Overview of the Abandoned Standpipes

Located Within the Orange Groves, Facing North

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.2–8

View of the Small Irrigation Feature

Foundation Located Within the Orange Groves, Facing West

The Pioneer Redlands Project

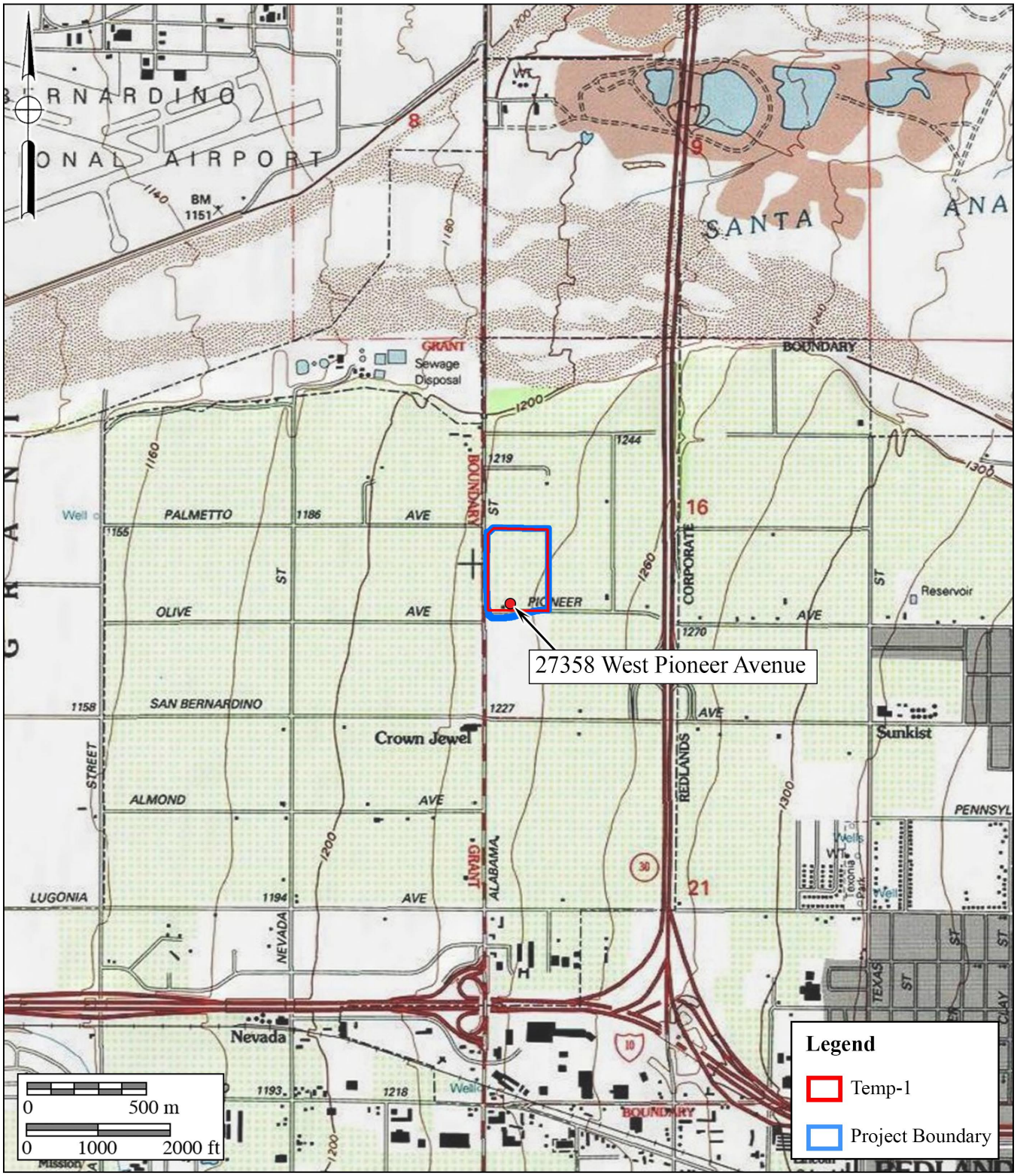

Figure 3.2–1

Historic Resource Location Map

The Pioneer Redlands Project

USGS *Redlands* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

3.3 Historic Structure Analysis

Within the boundaries of the subject property, one historic residence and one shed have been identified. The buildings, along with the remnants of a citrus grove and standpipe irrigation system found on the project, have been assigned the temporary site number Temp-1. The single-family residence at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue was constructed between 1938 and 1949 by an unknown builder as an early Ranch style residence/caretaker's cottage while the ancillary shed is a wood-framed structure with corrugated siding and roof. A DPR form was submitted to the SCCIC on January 6, 2020. Once processed, the SCCIC will assign the resource a permanent site number. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the significance evaluation for Temp-1, which was conducted in accordance with County of San Bernardino guidelines and site evaluation protocols on December 9, 2019.

Historic aerial photographs show the property has traditionally been split in half, with APN 292-071-59 comprising the west half and APNs 292-071-30 and -60 comprising the east half, bisected by a dirt road. A 1930s aerial photograph shows development associated with rural residences located in the southeast corner of the western half as well as along the eastern boundary of the eastern half (Plate 3.3–1). Although there appears to be some smaller structures in the general location of the current buildings at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue on the 1930 and 1938 aerial photographs, the footprint of the buildings shown on the aerial imagery do not match those of the buildings currently on the property (Plate 3.3–2). The first available photograph to show the residence and shed at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue is the 1949 photograph (Plate 3.3–3). The aerial photographs from the 1950s show little change to the western half of the property, while they do appear to show the start of the removal of the structures noted in the eastern half of the property (Plates 3.3–4 and 3.3–5). By the mid- to late 1960s (1966 and 1968), it appears the structures originally located along the eastern boundary had all been removed, while, again, little change is visible on the western half of the subject property in the location of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence (Plates 3.3–6 and 3.3–7). The property appears to remain unchanged throughout much of the late twentieth century until all structures except for the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence and associated shed were removed between 1985 and 1989 (Plates 3.3–8 and 3.3–9). Although removed in the mid-to late 1980s, the location of the original structure is shown west of 27358 West Pioneer Street (see Plate 3.3–8). Aerial photographs beginning in 2012 show the start of the removal of the orange grove (Plate 3.3–10). Further, recent aerial photographs show that between 2014 and 2016 Pioneer Avenue along the southern boundary of the subject property had been realigned (Plate 3.3–11). Finally, the most recent aerial photograph from 2019 shows the development that has occurred surrounding the project parcels as well as the removal of over half of the property's original orange grove (Plate 3.3–12). A description and significance evaluation of the historic resources is provided below.

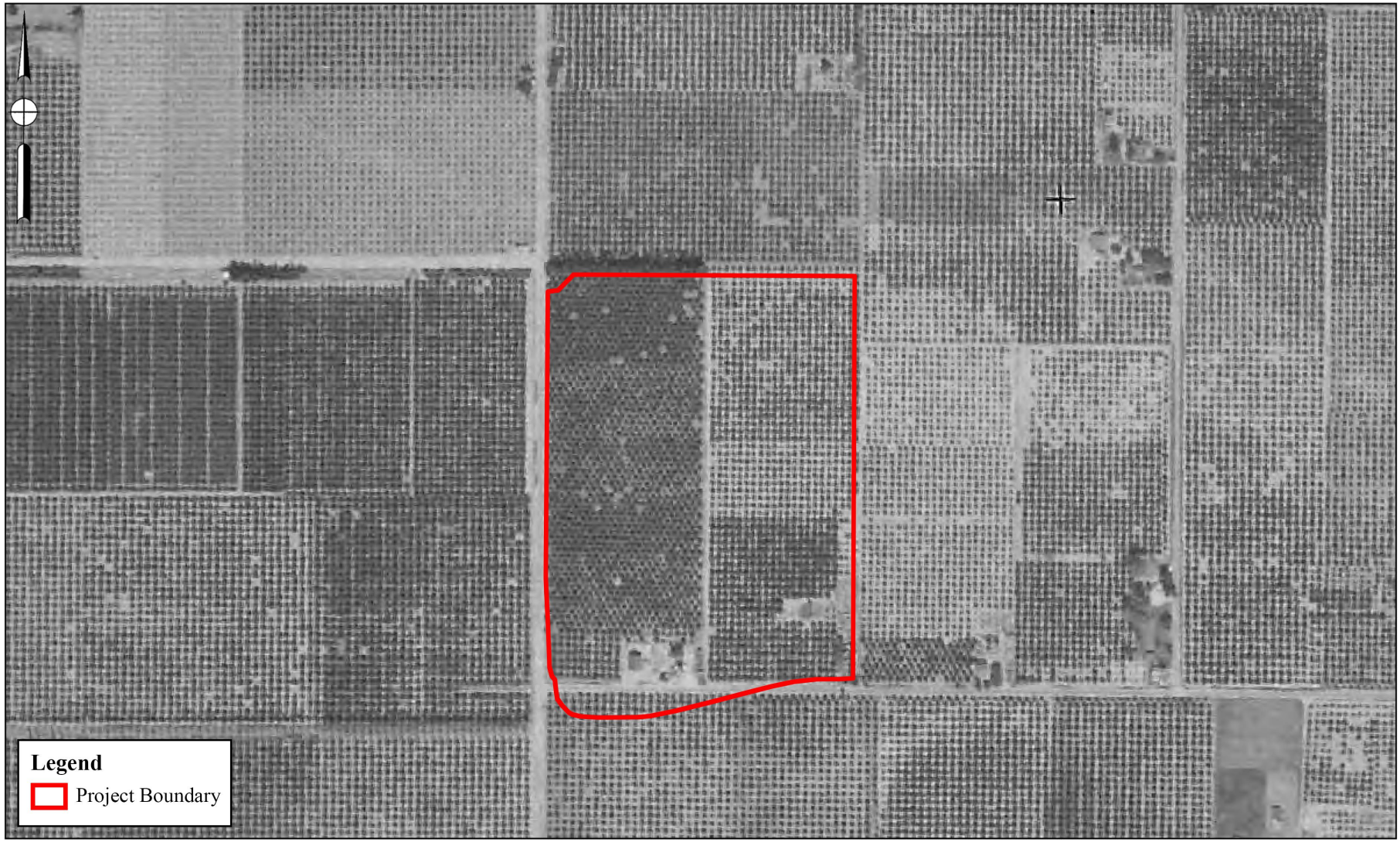

Plate 3.3–1

1930 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

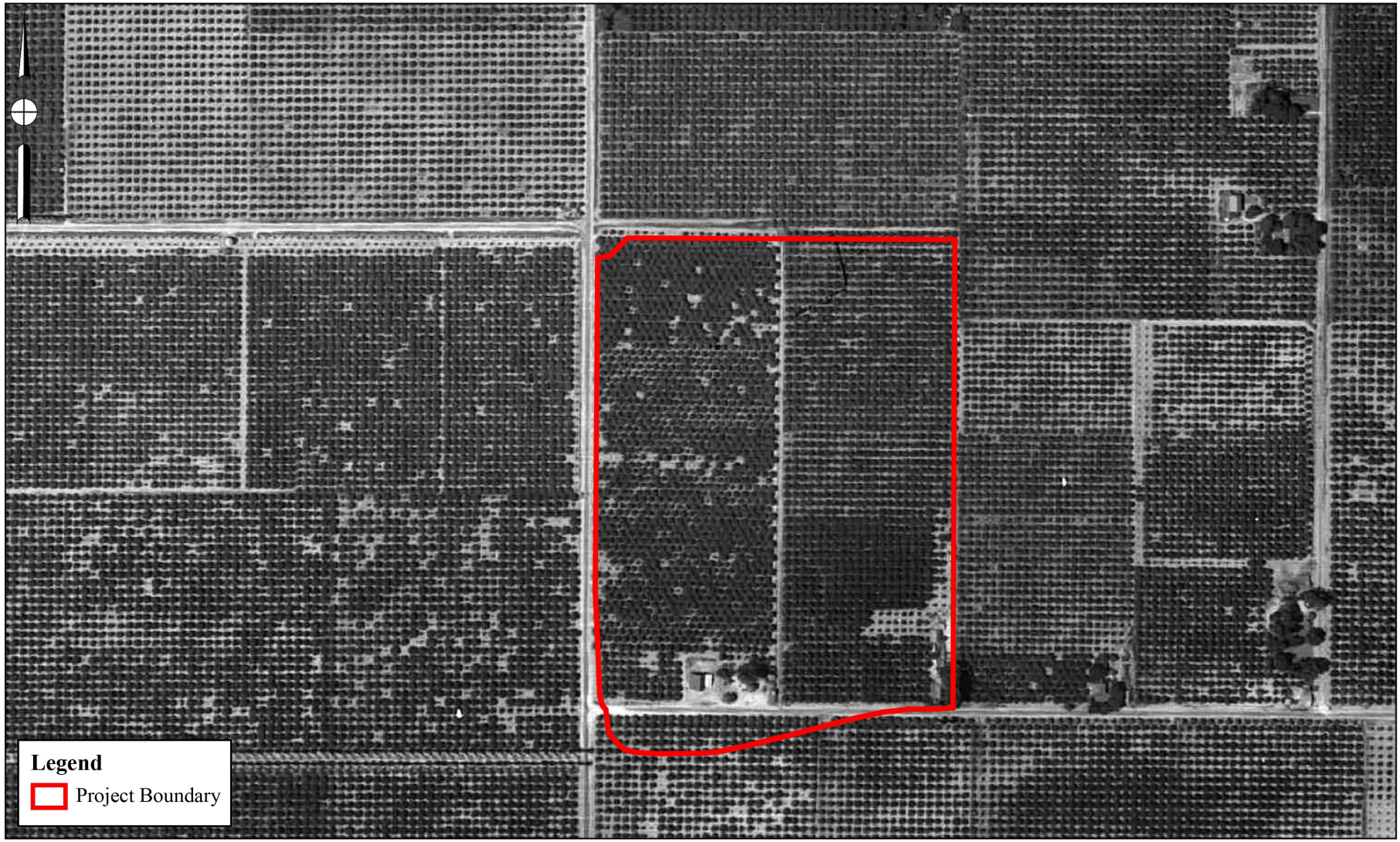

Plate 3.3–2

1938 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

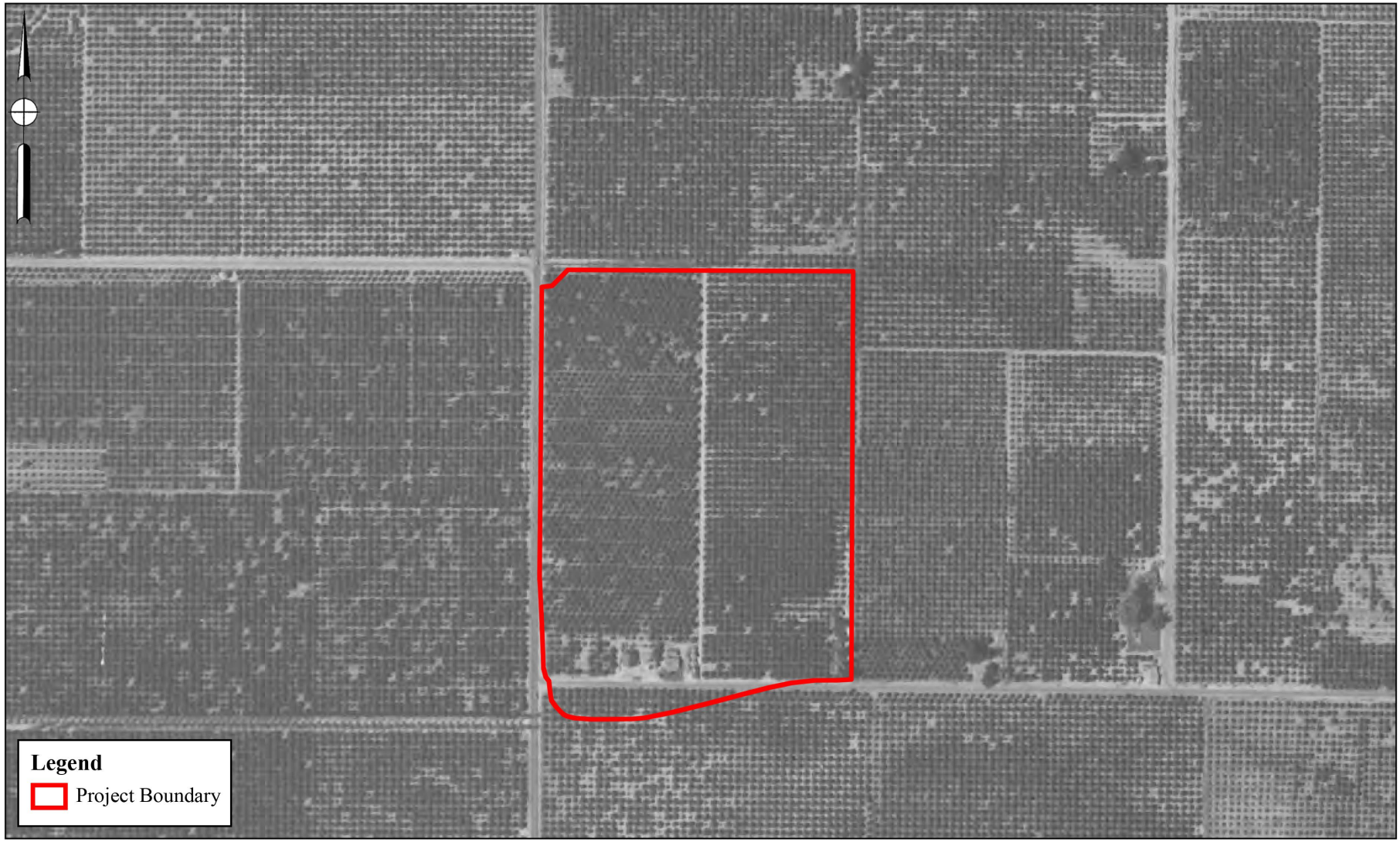

Plate 3.3–3

1949 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–4

1953 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

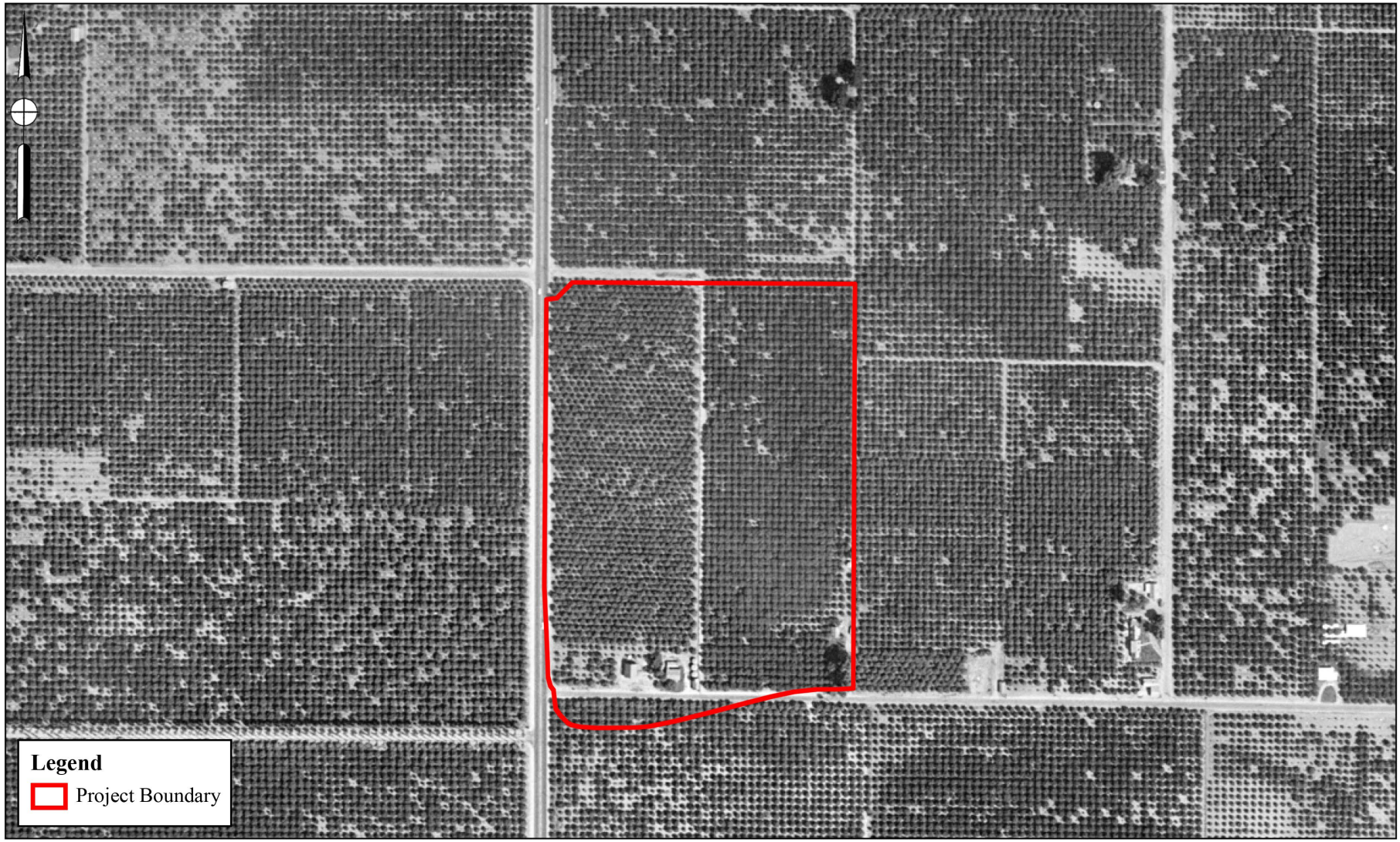

Plate 3.3–5

1959 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–6

1966 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–7

1968 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–8

1985 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–9

1989 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–10

2012 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

(Photograph Courtesy of Google Earth)

Plate 3.3–11

2016 Aerial Photograph

The Pioneer Redlands Project

(Photograph Courtesy of Google Earth)

History of the Project Area

The traditional land-use of the project is associated with area's citrus industry developed during the early to mid-twentieth century. The first available records on file with the County of San Bernardino Archives indicate the property was originally subdivided generally in the same way as it currently is, with a larger parcel occupying the western half and the eastern half comprised of two smaller parcels.

APN 292-071-59

The first reference of the western half of the property, now identified as APN 292-071-59 (previously known as APN 292-071-21), is when it was transferred from Warren Story and his wife to Charles S. Lombard in 1900 (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1900). The Lombard family owned this half of the subject property until 1944 and is credited as establishing the orange grove in the western parcel (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1944a, 1947a). Based on the Assessor's lot books and real estate transaction records, the property was transferred to his son, Charles Sumner Lombard, Jr., in 1905 (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1905), back to Charles Sr. in 1920, and then listed under the Lombard Trustees Ltd. in 1938.

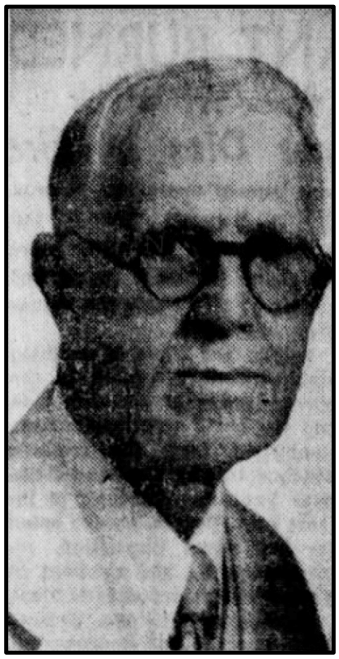

Plate 3.3–12: Charles S. Lombard, Sr. ***(Courtesy of San Bernardino County Sun 1947a)***

Charles S. Lombard, Sr. was born in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1853 (Plate 3.3–12). Lombard went to Rush Medical College in Chicago and began practicing medicine in Negaumee, Michigan (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1947a). In 1897, he settled in Redlands but never practiced medicine in California, despite obtaining a certificate to do so. Before purchasing the western half of the current project, Lombard originally owned a small five-acre ranch/orange grove at the corner of Fern Avenue and Center Street (*The Weekly Sun* 1897; *San Bernardino County Sun* 1947a).

Lombard was active in multiple commercial and civic projects throughout Redlands and the surrounding area. He was a member of the committee in 1907 established to expand the city of Redlands' water holdings, as well as a member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years. Lombard was also known as a philanthropist who was instrumental in the development of many parks, as well as recreational and aesthetic institutions. In addition, he supported the arts, contributing to the Community Music Association and the Redlands Bowl (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1947b). Further, in 1915, Lombard was listed as the vice president when the articles of incorporation were filed for the Crown Jewel Groves house (*California Fruit News* 1915). Later known as the Crown Jewel Packing house, the facilities were located just south of the subject property at the corner of San Bernardino Avenue and Alabama Street.

Despite establishing the citrus grove on the western half of the property, no record of Charles Lombard, Sr. ever living there could be found. Further, he is listed as residing at 78 Terrace Avenue in 1902, which would later be renumbered to 162 The Terrace (Ancestry.com 2011). Throughout the remainder of his life, Redlands City Directories list Charles Lombard Sr. at 162 The Terrace (Ancestry.com 2011; *San Bernardino County Sun* 1947a). In contrast, Charles Sumner Lombard, Jr. did live on the subject property and is listed as residing there within the 1912 and 1936 directories.

As seen on the 1901 *Redlands* 15' topographic quadrangle map (see Figure 1.3–1) a structure, likely a residence, was located on this parcel during the early twentieth century. This was likely the home that was occupied by Charles Lombard Jr. However, as visible on the 1930 and 1938 aerial photographs (see Plates 3.3–1 and 3.3–2), this original building was located just west of the current location of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue building. This original building is visible until 1985 and appears to have been demolished shortly thereafter, as it is not visible on the next available photograph from 1989. The area where the current residence is located is shown on the 1930 and 1938 aerial photographs as a storage area; however, it is clear the residence and shed currently located on the property had not been constructed yet.

The Lombard family owned the western half of the project until 1944, when Charles Lombard, Sr. sold it along with the rest of their citrus properties (approximately 50 acres) to Western Fruit Growers, Inc. (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1944a). The Western Fruit Growers, Inc. operated out of a packing house on Seventh Street and Stuart Avenue and, at the time of the sale, was headed by Thomas Peppers. The company still owned the property in 1950 which is the last year on record for the property within the Assessor's lot books.

Based on the aerial photographs, the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence and associated shed were placed at their current location between 1938 and 1949 (see Plates 3.3–2 and 3.3–3). No building records were on file for this parcel at the County Assessor's office; however, the date of construction of the shed and residence can be narrowed down by the improvement values listed within the County Assessor's lot books. There is a sharp increase in improvement values when the property was assessed in 1944 when compared to 1945. Improvement values increased during that period from approximately $250 to $1,370 and then increased again in 1947 to $1,710. Therefore, the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence and shed were most likely constructed after the Western Fruit Growers Inc. acquired the parcel in the mid-1940s. Further, the 1949 aerial photograph shows that the location surrounding the newly constructed residence and shed continued to be used as an outside storage area. As such, based on the vernacular architecture of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue building, as well as its proximity to the shed and increased outside storage area, the mid-1940s residence most likely was constructed as a caretaker's house to help in the management of the property.

Western Fruit Growers, Inc. was a large corporation that began in the early twentieth century and would ultimately control 500 acres of citrus in the Redlands region as well as almost 600 acres of citrus and 250 acres of grapes and deciduous fruit trees in Tulare County (West 1957).

In 1957, all assets of the company were sold to the Davis Citrus Company and the Eadington Fruit Company for approximately seven million dollars. The sale was touted at the time as one of the largest citrus transactions ever in California and Redlands history (West 1957). This is most likely when the western half of the property was transferred from Western Fruit Growers, Inc., as in 1972 the deed for the property shows the property being transferred from the Davis Management Corporation to the Davis Farms, Inc. Further, in 1981, the owners of the property are listed as Davis Farms, Inc., Davis Fowler Corporation, and Eadington Fruit Company.

Throughout the mid-twentieth century, and the corporate ownership of the property little information associated with those that lived at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue could be located. City directories and newspapers reference J.T. Alexander at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue in 1960 and 1961; however, none of the references list his profession (*Redlands Daily Facts* 1961). Further, Ben (Benny) Valdepena and his wife are referenced as living at the address when their daughter's Rachel Lee and Tina Marie were born in 1975 and 1976 respectively (*Redlands Daily Facts* 1975, 1976).

In 1981, the property was obtained by Lombard Associates 1. It is unclear if Lombard Associates 1 had any familial ties to the original early owners of the parcel as no record connecting the two could be located. In 2002, JJ Ramirez acquired both parcels, which were transferred to the current owner, Laura Ramirez, in 2015.

APNs 292-071-60 and -30

Despite being two different parcels, the eastern half of the project (APNs 292-071-30 and 292-071-60) are historically tied together. Both lots were transferred from F.U. Nofziger and wife to Joseph and Jennett Sliger in 1900 (*The Evening Transcript* 1900; *The Weekly Sun* 1900). The Sligers owned both lots throughout the early twentieth century. Joseph was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania in 1848. He and Jennett came to the Redlands area in 1897 (*Redlands Daily Facts* 1963). The 1910 and 1920 census list the Sligers at 1910 Mission in San Bernardino; however, Redlands city directories list them residing within the subject property between 1902 and 1927 (Ancestry.com 2011). It is likely that they did live within the eastern half of the project in the residential buildings shown on the 1901 *Redlands* 15' topographic quadrangle map (see Figure 1.3–1).

Joseph passed away in 1928 and shortly after, in 1933, the property is listed in the County Assessor's lot books only under Jennett (Ancestry.com 2012a). Before Jennett's death in 1940, she split the two lots between her children. In 1936, the far eastern parcel, APN 292-071-30, was transferred to her son, David N., and his wife, Olive Etta Sliger, while the second parcel, APN 292-071-60 (previously known as APN 292-071-21), was transferred to her daughters Mary Hufford and Anne Finkbeiner (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1944b).

David and Olive Sliger also lived on the property, as they are listed as residing there in the 1940 census (Ancestry.com 2012b). David took over the management of the citrus grove and is listed in city directories as an orange grower (Ancestry.com 2011). Although he passed away in

1944 (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1947a, 1947b), his wife is still listed as the owner of APN 292-071-30 in 1950 when the Assessor's lot books stop being maintained and is listed at the property in city directories until 1953.

The Sliger family residence and associated ancillary structures were focused along the eastern boundary of the subject property within APN 292-071-30 as visible on the aerial photographs (see Plates 3.3–1 through 3.3–5). Again, the aerial photographs show development in that area as early as 1930; however, by 1959 most of the visible structures in the eastern half of the project are gone. The building record for the parcel shows a barn and an ancillary storage structure within the property when it was appraised in 1951. However, both of these structures were removed from the record when the property was appraised in 1960. Finally, the aerial photographs confirm the removal of the structures between the early 1950s and 1959, while the aerial photograph from 1968 appears to show the area where the barn and ancillary storage structure once stood as having been completely cleared (see Plate 3.3–7).

As all structures were removed from the property in the 1960s and the property operated solely as an agricultural citrus grove after that period, only limited ownership data was obtained after Olive Sliger moved from the property in the 1950s. By 1990, both parcels that comprise the eastern half were owned by Loma Linda University. In 2002, JJ Ramirez acquired both parcels, which were transferred to the current owner, Laura Ramirez, in 2015.

Description of Surveyed Resources

The single-family residence and shed located at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue were constructed during the mid-1940s according to aerial photographs and the Assessors' lot books. The residence is a rectangular side-gabled structure exhibiting architectural elements most common with early Ranch style (Plate 3.3–13). This style is typical of rural farmhouses throughout the Redlands area (City of Redlands 2017; McAlester 2015). The moderately pitched roof displays moderate open eaves and exposed rafters (Plate 3.3–14).

The residence is constructed on a concrete block foundation and exhibits horizontal wood clapboard siding. A centered, partial-width, porch is present on front (south) façade while a small, stepped, back-entry porch is located on the north facade (see Plates 3.3–15 and 3.3–16). The front porch consists of raised, poured concrete and wood supports devoid of any decorative detailing. The roof of the front porch is an extension of the main roof and based on the aerial photographs appears original to the structure.

Plate 3.3–13

View of the Primary (South) Façade of the

27358 West Pioneer Avenue Building, Facing Northwest

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–14

View of the West and Primary (South) Façades of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue Building, Facing Northeast

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–15

View of the Primary (South) Façade of the

27358 West Pioneer Avenue Building, Facing North

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–16

View of the Back Porch Located on the North Façade of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue Building, Facing East

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Both the front and back doors have been replaced and are now set behind metal security doors. Most of the windows, except for two horizontal-sliding windows on the north façade, are double-hung (Plate 3.3–17). Further, except for a single wood framed window on the east façade, all windows have all been replaced by either vinyl or aluminum-framed windows set within the original wood casing throughout (Plate 3.3–18).

The wood-framed corrugated ancillary shed is located just north of the residence (Plates 3.3–19 through 3.3–22). The structure is a front gabled building with exposed rafters. Two gate-hinged wood doors are centrally located on the east façade. Based on the materials of the doors and hinges, they have either been replaced or are a newer addition to the structure. As such, it is possible the east façade of the structure originally was open. Based upon the utilitarian design of the ancillary shed combined with the historic land-use and period of construction, it is likely the building originally served as a machinery shed/garage and/or storage for smudge pots. Above the larger wood doors on the east façade is a small, centered loft door. The only other entry found on the structure is a side entrance door located on the north façade.

Again, what remains of the former orange grove has been reduced to less than half of what it once was and the remaining irrigation features have been impacted by the removal process (Plate 3.3–23). Further, the irrigation features identified during the survey likely represent a system that replaced an earlier gravity fed system in the early to mid-twentieth century. The aerial photographs indicate the property once contained an older, gravitiy-fed irrigation system consisting of split cobblestone and concrete mortar flume. The flume was part of the same sytem noted throughout the region in the records search and generally dates to the late nineteenth century (1890s) (Plate 3.3–24). The flume was originally located on the western side of a dirt access road that separates the east and west halves of the property. However, during the survey, it was noted that this older irrigation feature was no longer present and had been removed.

Plate 3.3–17

View of the North and West Façades of the

27358 West Pioneer Avenue Building, Facing Southeast

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–18

Overview of the East Façade of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue Building, Facing West

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–19

Overview of the East and North Façades of the
Ancillary Shed at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue, Facing Northwest

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–20

View of the North Façade of the Ancillary Shed at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue, Facing South

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–21

View of the West Façade of the Ancillary Shed at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue, Facing East

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–22

View of the West and North Façades of the

Ancillary Shed at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue, Facing Northeast

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–23

Overview of the Remaining Orange Grove and Abandoned Standpipes, Facing North

The Pioneer Redlands Project

Plate 3.3–24
2018 View of the Former Cobblestone and Concrete Mortar Flume No Longer Extant on the Property, Facing South
The Pioneer Redlands Project
(Photograph Courtesy of Google Maps)

Significance Evaluation

CEQA guidelines (Section 15064.5) address archaeological and historic resources, noting that physical changes that would demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey the historic significance of the resource and justify its listing on inventories of historic resources are typically considered significant impacts. Because demolition of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings would require approval from the County of San Bernardino as part of the proposed project, CEQA eligibility criteria were used to evaluate the residence and ancillary shed located within property as potentially historic resources. Therefore, criteria for listing on the CRHR were used to measure the significance of the resources.

Integrity Evaluation

As what remains of the orange grove and standpipe irrigation system have been significantly impacted and would not individually qualify as eligible for the CRHR, the significance evaluation focused on the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue structures. When evaluating historic structures, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of construction. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted.

In order to determine whether or not the buildings are eligible for listing, CRHR eligibility criteria were used. Furthermore, BFSA based the review upon the recommended criteria listed in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). This review is based upon the evaluation of integrity of the buildings followed by the assessment of distinctive characteristics.

1. **Integrity of Location** *[refers to] the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the buildings had always existed at their present locations or if they had been moved, rebuilt, or their footprints significantly altered. Historical research indicates the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings were constructed in their current locations during the mid-1940s. Therefore, the buildings retain integrity of location.

2. **Integrity of Design** *[refers to] the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the buildings and any

architectural features present. No major modifications to the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence were noted beyond the replacement of the windows. Further, the ancillary shed appears also to have only been minimally altered by the possible addition of the two large wooden doors on the eastern façade. Therefore, the buildings retain integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of Setting** *[refers to] the physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscape, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. The 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence and ancillary shed were constructed during the mid-1940s. During this time, the surrounding area consisted of small, rural ranches. Aerial photographs indicate that the surrounding neighborhood began to change circa the 1990s and late 2000s, when many of the neighboring groves, including those to the south, east, and north, began to be developed into commercial and industrial warehouse properties. Further, the structures traditionally were located along Pioneer Avenue, which was realigned between 2014 and 2016. In addition, the aerial photographs indicate that an older building, demolished in the mid-1980s, originally was located on the property west of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence. Also, the associated orange grove has been severely diminished, with many of the trees having been removed along with the original older cobblestone and cement-lined irrigation flume. Because the property no longer retains the same open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, or general built environment, the buildings do not retain integrity of setting.

4. **Integrity of Materials** *[refers to] the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered the architectural design of the buildings. Since its original construction, all but one of the residence's windows and doors have been replaced. However, few other alterations to the exterior are visible. The ancillary structure has been minimally altered as well with the two large wooden doors either having been replaced or representing a new addition to the structure. Due to the minimal changes to the structures, the buildings do appear to retain integrity of materials.

5. **Integrity of Workmanship** *[refers to] the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the buildings. The original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings appears to have been average and representative of common vernacular architecture. Therefore, although the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence and ancillary shed have not been significantly modified, neither building is reflective of the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture of people during any given period in history. Therefore, the buildings have never possessed integrity of workmanship.

6. **Integrity of Feeling** *[refers to] a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resources' features, in combination with their setting, conveyed a historic sense of the property during the period of construction. As noted previously, the integrity of setting for the buildings has been lost. In addition, the modifications to the surrounding landscape, the current state of the orange grove, and the removal of so many associated structures and features have negatively impacted the appearance of the parcel since the structures were constructed. Therefore, the buildings do not retain integrity of feeling.

7. **Integrity of Association** *[refers to] the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resources' data or information and their ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the County of San Bernardino, Redlands area, or the state of California. Historical research indicates that despite being located on a lot established as a citrus grove by Charles Lombard, the structures still present within the project are not associated with him or the early events that led to the regions early twentieth century citrus industry. Rather, the residence and ancillary structure are tied to the mid-twentieth century corporate ownership of the parcel and are not associated with any significant persons or events. As such, none of the individuals who owned or lived at the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence were found to be significant and no known important events occurred there. Therefore, the buildings have never possessed integrity of association.

The 27358 West Pioneer Avenue structures do not exhibit integrity of setting, feeling, workmanship, or association. In contrast, the structures do retain integrity of location, design, and materials. As such, the integrity analysis indicates that the individual structures have been modified very little since their mid-1940s construction; however, as they postdate the development

of the early twentieth century citrus industry, they are not associated with any significant event or individuals, and the project parcel along with neighboring parcels have been drastically altered.

CRHR Evaluation

For a historic resource to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the resource must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
  It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

  Despite being located within a parcel that was established as an orange grove in the early twentieth century, the historical research indicates the remaining 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence and ancillary structure were constructed during the mid-1940s after the property was purchased by Western Fruit Growers, Inc. As such, the buildings are not associated with events that led to the region's early twentieth century citrus industry. In addition, the removal of most of the orange grove and historic irrigation system has further dissociated the structures from the citrus history of the parcel. Therefore, as the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings could not be associated with any specific historic event, they are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
  It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

  Historical research revealed that the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings are not associated with any persons important in our past. While the original owner of the western lot, Charles Lombard Sr., was an important individual to the region and the citrus industry, he is not recorded as ever residing at the property and the present structures were constructed after his ownership of the parcel. Likewise, the Sliger family can only be tied to the eastern half of the project which no longer contains any standing structures. Therefore, the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**
  It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

The 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence was constructed in a vernacular early Ranch style home devoid of any distinctive architectural characteristics. The residence and ancillary structure were designed to be utilitarian to facilitate the mid-to late twentieth century maintenance of the orange grove. Further, the many alterations and removal of associated structures, orange grove, and most irrigation features within the project parcel; the realignment of Pioneer Avenue; and the development of the surrounding parcels has impacted the overall integrity of the structures. In addition, neither the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue residence or ancillary structure possess high artistic values. Therefore, the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**
  It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

  The research conducted for this study revealed that because the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings are not associated with any significant persons or events and were not constructed using unique or innovative methods of construction, they likely cannot yield any additional information about the history of San Bernardino County, Redlands, or the state of California. Therefore, the 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 4.

Findings and Conclusions

The 27358 West Pioneer Avenue buildings (Temp-1) are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events and extensive modifications to the surrounding area which have impacted their original integrity. Because the buildings are not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition of the buildings.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey two historic buildings were identified at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue within the project (Temp-1) and subsequently evaluated for significance. The buildings are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to extensive modifications to the surrounding area and a lack of association with any significant persons or events.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the Pioneer Redlands Project identified a historic building, orange grove, and associated features that have been recorded as Site Temp-1. The conclusion of the current assessment is that Temp-1 is not significant under CEQA criteria or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The residence and all associated features have been thoroughly recorded and no additional information can be derived from further analysis.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development of the Pioneer Redlands Project will include the demolition of a single-family residence and ancillary shed and the removal of an already impacted orange grove and associated irrigation features. However, the development of the property will not constitute an adverse impact because the residence has been evaluated as not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The potential does still exist, however, that historic deposits and features may be present that are related to the agricultural history of this location since the late nineteenth century. To mitigate potential impacts to unrecorded historic features or deposits, mitigation monitoring is recommended. The mitigation monitoring program is presented in Section 5.0.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development will impact the single-family residence and ancillary shed located at 27358 West Pioneer Avenue; however, as the buildings have been evaluated as lacking any further research potential, impacts have been determined to be not significant. Based upon the evaluation of the building as lacking further research potential, mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval for the project. Although mitigation measures are not required, a MMRP is recommended because grading may expose historic features or deposits associated with the historic occupation of the property since the late nineteenth century. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The monitoring program will include Native American observers only in the event that prehistoric deposits are discovered.

5.2 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The Pioneer Redlands Project will disturb a non-significant historic resource (Temp-1) that does not require any mitigation measures. However, to mitigate potential impacts to resources that may be encountered during construction grading, a MMRP is recommended as a condition of approval.

During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching
    1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources.
    2. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the lead agency during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

B. Discovery Notification Process
    1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the Native American monitor

and client, as appropriate.

2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, the protocol provided in Section D, below, shall be followed.

    a. The PI shall immediately notify the County of San Bernardino to discuss the significance determination and shall also submit a letter indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
    b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) that has also been reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor and obtain written approval from the County of San Bernardino to implement that program. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
    c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the County of San Bernardino indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

D. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

1. Notification
    a. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
    b. The PI shall notify the medical examiner after consultation with the County of San Bernardino, either in person or via telephone.

2. Isolate discovery site
    a. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the medical examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.

b. The medical examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
c. If a field examination is not warranted, the medical examiner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

3. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American
   a. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner can make this call.
   b. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
   c. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the medical examiner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
   d. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
   e. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:

      i. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR
      ii. The MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
      iii. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
      iv. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.

4. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American
   a. The PI shall contact the medical examiner and notify them of the historic-era

context of the burial.

b. The medical examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and city staff (PRC 5097.98).
c. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the County of San Bernardino. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with City, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report
   1. The PI shall submit to the County of San Bernardino a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).

      a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
      b. Recording sites with the State of California DPR shall be the responsibility of the PI, including the recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.

   2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the County of San Bernardino for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the City.

B. Handling of Artifacts
   1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
   2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
   3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts
   1. To be determined.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)
    1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the County of San Bernardino and any interested parties.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Pioneer Redlands Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological and historical fieldwork was conducted by Project Archaeologist and historian Andrew Garrison, M.A., RPA. The report text was prepared by Andrew Garrison and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Andrew Garrison and Leah Moradi. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Courtney Accardy. The SCCIC at CSU Fullerton provided the archaeological records search information. Archival research was conducted at the BFSA research library and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were also researched.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Crops of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnichal borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project achaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003– Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

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Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Senior Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)